

S 2954

S. 923. A bill to improve the safety of railroad transportation under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation: Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONTAYA, Mr. MORSE, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. TYDINGS.

Authority of February 9, 1967:

S. 945. A bill to abolish the office of U.S. commissioner, to establish in place thereof within the judicial branch of the Government the office of U.S. magistrate, and for other purposes: Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. FONG, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

Authority of February 16, 1967:

S. 1004. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the central Arizona project, Arizona-New Mexico, and for other purposes: Mr. CANNON.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON PATENT LAW REVISION

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, as chairman of the standing Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Committee on the Judiciary, I wish to announce that the subcommittee has scheduled public hearings on patent law revision.

These hearings will begin on Wednesday, May 17 and Thursday, May 18, commencing at 10 a.m. in room 3302, New Senate Office Building. The hearings will consider S. 1042, the administration bill for general revision of the patent laws, and S. 2, to permit the issuance of patents upon inventions after certain disclosures. I understand that other bills for the general revision of the patent laws may be introduced, and if this occurs, they will also be considered.

I was requested to schedule hearings on this subject at an early date. Because of the complexity of patent revision and the need to afford all interested parties a reasonable opportunity to study the proposed legislation at various meetings which have been arranged for late April and May, I believe that the dates announced are the earliest possible dates for an informed consideration of this issue.

Anyone who wishes to testify or file a statement for the record should communicate with the office of the subcommittee, room 349A, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, telephone 225-2268.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], and myself.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF FRANK J. MURRAY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public

hearing has been scheduled for Thursday, March 9, 1967, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, on the following nomination:

Frank J. Murray, of Massachusetts, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Massachusetts, vice George C. Sweeney, retired.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearing may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and myself, as chairman.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, and so forth, were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. TALMADGE:

News release by Dixie Business magazine relating to "1966 Man of the South Award" to Louis V. Sutton, chairman, Carolina Power & Light Co., Raleigh, N.C.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, today marks an anniversary which we on the minority side commemorate with particular pride. One hundred years ago on this day President Andrew Johnson signed the bill which established the U.S. Office of Education. And a principal proponent of that measure was a Congressman from Ohio—and later a Republican President of the United States—James A. Garfield.

The words of then-Representative Garfield in the House debate on the proposal to create an Office of Education bear particular significance for us even today, on both sides of the aisle. He said:

Even the most extreme advocates of the principle of laissez faire as a sound maxim of political philosophy admit that governments must interfere in the aid of education. We must not wait for the wants of the rising generation to be expressed in a demand for means of education. We must ourselves discover and supply their needs, before the time for supplying them forever has passed.

He concluded his address on the House floor that day more than a century ago with this admonition:

I appeal to those who care more for the future safety and glory of this Nation than for any mere temporary advantage, to aid in giving to education the public recognition and active support of the Federal government.

I am sure we all will have occasion to recall these words of a great Republican proponent of education as this Congress progresses.

One hundred years ago, when the Office of Education was born, we were a nation of 37 States with 39 million inhabitants. Only one out of every five citizens could read and write. Only 2 percent of those 17 years old had graduated from high school.

Today, a century of progress later, we number 50 States and 198 million people with a literacy rate of 98 percent. And

72 percent of our 17-year-olds have completed high school.

As the U.S. Office of Education marks its birthday, the 100 candles on its cake give us light. The Office looks back on 100 years of growth and energy that mirror the growth and energy of our own country. And it looks forward to the future. The words of the great American essayist, Ralph Waldo Emerson, ring true:

The true test of civilization is not the census nor the size of cities nor the corps, no, but the kind of man the country turns out.

To the Office of Education, and its Commissioner, Mr. Harold Howe, I express best wishes for another 100 years of youthful vigor.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN INTERNATIONAL FIELD

Mr. HART. Mr. President, it would be my hope that out of the unhappy CIA episode this Nation might be able to bring a constructive result to offset the many very damaging consequences.

We have had a series of programs under which students went to Helsinki, church people went to Geneva, labor leaders went to South America, and women's organizations went to various countries where women were beginning to take part in public life.

Because of the intensity of the feeling about the impropriety of the CIA being the source of the funds for these and similar activities, a feeling that I share, I fear we are about to jeopardize a wide range of work being carried on by nongovernmental organizations to bolster democratic forces overseas.

In deed, we are in danger of overlooking the basic problem; namely, the time has come, indeed, it is long overdue, for us to face up to the critical financial needs of our many nongovernmental organizations operating in the international field. We must seek new ways to make it possible for these private, largely voluntary groups to put their talents to the service of the Nation. Aboveboard sources of funds, private and Federal, adequate to do the job that the national interest requires must be available.

As James Reston pointed out in his article of February 17 published in the New York Times:

The problem, however, remains. It is that the Communist nations, and particularly the Soviet Union, are constantly trying to influence university leaders, labor union leaders, leading writers, and other potentially powerful individuals of the coming generation all over the world. . . . This battle for the allegiance of the coming leaders of the world has never really been faced openly and effectively by the United States Government. . . . What has been needed for a long time, and what is still needed now, is a candid discussion of the problem of subversion, and Congressional approval of a Government-supported but privately administered institution that will defend the nation's interest in the intellectual communities of the world.

This very point was made last fall, before the present disclosures, in the 1966 annual report of the Carnegie Corp. of New York—a corporation whose president until August 1965, was the